

a real improvement for the benefit of the public.

The tracks in Union square west would be removed as soon as the tunnel is completed, and the life saving corps at the Fourteenth street crossing could be abolished.

President Vreeland, of the Metropolitan Traction Company, has admitted that the tunnel would save \$250,000 a year to his company in its effect on the reduction of the wear and tear of cables. He has expressed a willingness to submit his plans for the entrance of the tunnel to the National Sculpture Society for approval, or to any other body of artists the Aldermen, Park Board and Legislature select.

The tunnel has developed this far, and the only obstacle apparent is the doubt as to the power of the Park Board. On that point the Corporation Council will be asked for an opinion. If he decides that an appeal to the Legislature is necessary, the bill will be prepared and submitted as soon as the body meets. If the appeal is not necessary, work may be begun this winter and Dead Man's Curve abolished before Spring.

### WANT NO NIGHT MAYOR.

To-day's Great Battle at the Polls Between Commuters and Day Residents of Plainfield, N. J.

An election in Plainfield, N. J., to-day will decide whether a farmer or a Wall Street broker is to be Mayor of the little city. For a long time the politics of Plainfield has been Republican, and the city government has practically been conducted in a club car on the Jersey Central road. A club car is a palace on wheels in which the exclusive commuters of Plainfield pass two hours each day coming to town and returning. For their exclusive car they pay \$200 a year in addition to their tickets. Charles J. Fisk, the Mark Hanna of the town, and a member of the firm of Harvey Fisk & Sons, brokers, was the choice of the Republican convention for Mayor. Mr. Fisk leaves Plainfield on the 3:30 a. m. train, and generally returns on the 5:30 p. m. train.

Some of the good people of Plainfield do not like the kind of having a Mayor who is a New York business man and can only attend to the duties of the office at night. They say that the Mayor should be a plain citizen, not a broker, and called a convention and "Farmer Jim" is James H. Fisk, who owns the house which was built in 1790.

Mr. Martine is known also as "The Farmer" and has won the State Convention. At the recent Town Convention he made the effort of his life, and history repeated itself. He did not lose, but he was unanimously nominated.

"The present Mayor had 1,700 majority," Mr. Martine said yesterday, "and if I even come down that majority I will have made a success."

Mr. Martine is a man who possesses an abundance of the qualities of a Mayor. He is a "sanctified common sense." He says what he thinks is right regardless of the consequences, and for that reason many Republicans agree with him that the club car city government should cease and will vote for him. Like his opponent, he is a worthy man, and owns a good slice of Plainfield.

### BURNED AT HER DOCK.

Steamer City of Kalamazoo Destroyed at South Haven, Mich.—Three Lives Supposed to Have Been Lost.

Fennville, Mich., Nov. 30.—The steamer City of Kalamazoo, of the H. W. Williams Transportation Company, burned in dock at South Haven, Mich., this morning, at 4:30 o'clock. Robert Van Ostrander and Joe Lang, firemen, were burned to death, and the stewardess, Mrs. G. W. Smith, died. The steamer tied up for the winter a week ago, but the crew had not been paid, and the fire broke out. The fire started, the two firemen were caught in the hold and could not escape. Only the hull of the steamer was left. The steamer was built at South Haven three years ago, and was rated 400 tons. She was recently fitted out for the passenger trade, and was the first vessel on Lake Michigan. She ran between South Haven and Chicago. The loss on the steamer is \$40,000, and she was insured for \$25,000.

### PERISHED IN THE FLAMES.

Post Chaplain M. C. Blaine Tried to Rescue His Daughter at Fort Ringgold, and Was Burned to Death.

Washington, Nov. 30.—A telegram was received at the War Department to-day from Major Burke, stationed at Fort Ringgold, Texas, stating that last night the quarters of Post Chaplain M. C. Blaine were destroyed by fire. Chaplain Blaine, after the fire had made some headway, missed his daughter and entered the building to rescue her. He was overcome by smoke and perished with his child. His wife escaped without serious injury.

Chaplain M. C. Blaine was born in Kentucky and enlisted as a private in Company H, Fifty-fourth Kentucky Infantry, in 1864; was discharged the next year and appointed post chaplain from Pennsylvania on June 16, 1880.

### MRS. HAGAN'S CONTEMPT CASE.

Must Await Decision in Her Dressmaker's Suit for \$1,700.

Justice McCarthy, in City Court Chambers, yesterday handed down a decision in the application of Charles G. F. Wible, counsel for Mrs. Caroline A. Hagan, widow of State Senator Edward P. Hagan, for the dismissal of supplementary proceedings brought against her by her husband. Mrs. Hagan, dressmaker, to recover a judgment for \$1,700.

When the order for Mrs. Hagan's examination was issued she was living at Saratoga. She ignored its instruction to appear before Judge Houghton of the Saratoga County Court, and was arrested on a warrant issued by the City Court, which she was taken before Judge Fitzsimmons, charged with contempt. The defense was that she was insane.

Justice McCarthy directed that the case be sent to former Judge Brown as referee, and that the legal residence of Mrs. Hagan be investigated on the night of October 17, and be held in abeyance until after the referee files his report.

### PRIVATE O'KEEFE ON TRIAL.

Witnesses Testify That He Attempted to Strike Captain Morris with His Mallet.

Private William O'Keefe, of Company K, Ninth Regiment, was placed on trial yesterday, in Part IV General Sessions, charged with assaulting Captain William Morris, his commanding officer. Private O'Keefe was released on his own recognizance three weeks ago, when the case was first called for trial, as the District Attorney's office at the time recommended to Judge Cowing that the case be dismissed. Captain Morris, who is a member of the Regus and Corporal William Wain were on the stand for the prosecution yesterday. They testified that on the night of October 17, after the company had returned from a parade, O'Keefe was in the armory in an excited condition. He was very angry and the defense will begin examining its witnesses to-day.

### STILL BUSY INVESTIGATING.

Secretary Weaver, of the Department of Charities, said yesterday that it would be two or three weeks yet before the investigation will be completed which the Commissioners of Accounts have directed. When the investigation is completed, the money and property belonging to patients in the institutions controlled by the department will be stated, and it is very likely that the money will be distributed.

## SAFE SAVED THE WRECK.

### Schooner Bertha Warner Driven Ashore in the Storm.

Struck the Outer Bar Off Toms River in the Dawn of Yesterday.

Gallant Surfers Made Three Trips to the Wreck Through the Breakers and Freezing Spray.

HAD BEEN ALEAK FOR TWENTY DAYS.

Captain and Crew Were Frosted and Exhausted by Working at the Pumps, and Could Not Handle Her.

Patrolman George Everham was telling through the storm back to the Toms River Life Saving Station at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. A northeast gale was blowing, but he knew full well that rain and sleet were on the beach. The lights of the station cheered him, when Everham, looking seaward for the last time, made out a vessel's spars through the gray dawn. It was still so dark and thick that he thought she was a square-rigger. But he knew she was ashore and that the life of every one aboard her was in instant peril.

Everham hurried to the station, threw open the door and shouted to Bill Rogers, the keeper:

"There's a big square-rigger ashore under our very noses!"

Out jumped Rogers and ran to the edge of the beach, on which a heavy surf was roaring. The six patrolmen hauled down the lifeboat after him. There was the wreck on the outer bar, 400 yards from shore.

"She's a three-masted schooner, George," yelled Bill Rogers, peering under his palm, while his men were quickly preparing to launch the boat. "Her foremast and masts were reefered, but they've been split into ribbons. Looks as though they let go her masts, and the masts are split into ribbons. She was driven on her beam ends before they could make the downhaul. Jump in, some of you fellows, and shove her off, you others!"

Rogers sprang into the lifeboat and took the tiller, two patrolmen grabbed oars, four others shoved off the boat until she was jumping like a huge cork on the breakers, until she was afloat. Then they, too, sprang in and all six stoutly bent to the oars. The spray drenched them, freezing as it struck, but after a hard fight they gained the lee of the stranded craft.

Seven men were aboard her.

"Three of you at a time," yelled Rogers. "We can't take more in this sea!"

"But for God's sake, hurry, we're froze!" Three men leaped themselves from the lifeboat into the wreck. The dangerous return to shore began, and the shipwrecked were landed. Three times the life-savers made that journey.

They got the seven ashore safe, but badly injured by the time. Their clothes were stiff as boards. They were taken to the little station, under the beach lights. There appeared to be no danger, but the men divided with them their supply of dry clothing. Then, seated in Bill Rogers's ship quarters, the captain of the ill-fated schooner told his tale of woe.

"She is the Bertha Warner, Captain E. R. Rumill, of 450 tons burden, owned at South Haven, Mich., by Messrs. F. W. Co. She was bound from Fennville, Mich., for Carteret, N. J., laden with 653 tons of phosphate rock, and had been twenty days beating up the coast."

Shortly after leaving Fennville, she sprang a leak that kept the men at the pumps most of the time. She had bad weather south of Hatteras, but the latter part of last week was fine, and Captain Rumill thought he could make his way to shore. He was wrong. The ship was divided with them their supply of dry clothing. Then, seated in Bill Rogers's ship quarters, the captain of the ill-fated schooner told his tale of woe.

She lies now nearly parallel with the beach, her bow to the north and her ribs still set just as she struck. When she was aground she carried a 7-foot boom, and masts, staysails and jibs. She is less than a quarter of a mile from the fashionable Berkeley Arms Summer Hotel.

After striking the beach, the schooner rolled over her and added to the leak. She was soon water logged. At half-past 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon a Merrill wrecking tug appeared, but inspection showed that she had been in two and the tug steamed away.

The shipwrecked crew are Mate, John Forsyth, Nils Hendricksen, Joseph Petersen, William Holste, Edward Scott and Henry Alsop, colored, the steward. They will be sent to New York to-morrow. The schooner was built at East Fennville, Me., in 1888. She measures 140 feet keel, 30 feet beam and 16 feet depth of hold.

### OVER A MILLION IN GIFTS.

"Christmas Ships" to Europe This Year Promise to Be Very Heavily Laden.

The "Christmas ship" sails this year on Wednesday, December 16. This is the term applied to the last ship sailing from this country that will carry Christmas presents of money, etc., to the people of other countries from friends and relatives living in the United States. Already the forces employed in the Post Office and branches have found that business has increased to such an extent that they have had to add it, and in two days more seventy-five additional men will be given employment for the list of substitutes and distributed to the branch offices, but the majority of them will be retained by the main office.

The money order and registry division have experienced the largest increase up to the present time. It is on the registry division that the most of the work falls. In many instances it reaches \$50.

The money order and registry division has no money order offices. The foreigners are great believers in the registry system, and the majority of them prefer to use it in sending money to that of obtaining a money order.

Italy leads the list for registered letters. Italians send presents to wives, children, and friends. When the letter reaches its goal, everybody they can think of. After Italy come Germany, Ireland, Sweden, and the United States. When the "Christmas ship" sails it is estimated that there will be fully 25,000 or 30,000 registered letters and packages on board, to say nothing of the letters containing money orders and the gifts that go as merchandise.

In the money order division a wholesale increase has been noted. In this department the money order has been sent away. The average amount is about \$10. In some instances it reaches \$50.

The money order and registry division is in the sending of a registered letter as in the sending of a money order to conduct a money order. They are as economical in the sending of a registered letter as in the sending of a money order to conduct a money order.

### NO GOWN FOR CLEVELAND.

Mr. Patton Says the President Will Not Be a Dean.

Baltimore, Nov. 30.—President Cleveland's purchase of a residence at Princeton, N. J., gave rise to a rumor that he had become dean of the Princeton University. President Patton, of the University, who is in Baltimore, authoritatively denies the rumor. He said there was absolutely no foundation for the report.

### FORTIFYING THE COAST.

War Department Orders Several Gun Carriages Sent to Charleston, S. C.—Bids for Constructing Gun Emplacements.

Washington, Nov. 30.—The War Department has ordered several gun carriages to be sent to Charleston, S. C. Army ordnance officers, however, insist that no armaments should be attached to the delivery of gun carriages to the coast. The gun carriages, in cases where such shipments have been ordered from Washington, they assert that no emergency exists. It is the plan of the War Department to equip those emplacements which are ready for their armament, and while no one in the department will admit the chance of conflict, after Secretary Lamont's repeated denials that any preparations are in progress, it is undeniable that the War, as well as the Navy Department, is taking every means to meet any emergency which may arise.

The new coast defenses for Charleston are not yet ready for the coast. The gun carriages, at least at that point, as at other points along the coast, there are temporary emplacements for an armament if there should be occasion for speedy defense.

Some time ago General Craigbill, the chief of the Army Engineer Corps, authorized Captain F. V. Abbott, the engineer officer at Charleston, S. C., to secure bids for constructing the gun emplacements on Sullivan Island, S. C. The bids were to be opened to-day by Captain Abbott. The contractor will build the foundation, with steel chambers, galleries, etc., where will be located the works of defense, consisting of large heavy guns and mortars.

### SADIE M'DONALD.

Continued from First Page.

for the woods are full of cattle, hogs and sweet potatoes. They will always have plenty to eat. They are armed with Remingtons, Spencers, Mousers, every variety of carbine and revolver, and all of them first rate, but their caliber vary, which is a terrible disadvantage. In war all cartridges ought to fit all guns of the same kind.

"They have, since I left, got some dynamite guns, cannon worked by compressed air and some guns for smokeless powder. They have a few American and foreign artillerists who will rapidly instruct other foreigners in the service, and as their artillery is reinforced skilled men will be ready to use the new cannon. I would say, without any definite information, that they need company officers, captains, lieutenants and orderly sergeants more than anything else.

"The Cubans are making the greatest fight that ever was made, not excepting that made by the Confederates in the civil war. They are wearing out the Spaniards, and after General Weyler comes back to Havana again the Spaniards will not throw up the sponge, but will sit in the towns and make faces at the rebels, who will rule the country."

As to self-government, "But they do succeed, will they be capable of self-government? Will there be a repetition of San Domingo or Haiti?" asked the reporter.

"No Latin tribe is capable of self-government," replied General Johnson. "It requires the constant struggle against the forces of nature and the pressure of power such as the Anglo-Northern conducted for a thousand years against the tempests of the North Sea, and the encroachments of feudal power—a thousand years to produce such a race as this self-reliant, self-controlled, liberty-loving, justice and right-practising American race. It is the evolution of the ages. It is the flower of civilization and no Roman race will ever equal it. But the population of Cuba is very large."

### HUNGRY AND HOMELESS.

Mother and Five Little Ones Spend a Night on Park Benches—Helped by a Longshoreman.

One of the saddest cases of destitution the Gerry Society has handled this winter was brought to the Centre Street Police Court yesterday by Agents King and Murray.

The agents on Sunday evening went to the third floor of a tenement house at No. 12 Washington street, where they found Mrs. Mary Mooney and five children destitute and starving. The eldest child was fourteen, the youngest three. None of the children was more than half clad.

Her husband, Mrs. Mooney said, was a seaman and had been in Mexico, and accordingly worked his passage there in a steamer, only to find work harder to get than in New York. He came back to this city, but could find no employment here.

Saturday last the landlord dispossessed them of the house and an ambulance carried away the husband and father to the hospital. In the morning the mother and her little brood spent the greater portion of the hours between dark and 4 o'clock in the morning upon the cold benches of Battery Park.

At the latter hour, chilled to the very bone, Mrs. Mooney and her little ones were taken to the empty rooms they had called home. There they were crowded with the children huddled close around her, the weary mother spent the rest of the night.

Daylight came, and, fearful of being turned again into the streets if their presence should become known, the mother sought the help of the Gerry Society.

Attracted by the noise, a big-hearted longshoreman, who had been working on the docks, called his wife, and soon mother and little ones were made as comfortable as possible from the scanty stores of the longshoreman, himself working on the docks.

The longshoreman applied at several aid societies, who promised to investigate. But help was needed at once and the man went to the Gerry Society.

Magistrate Knudsen, in the Centre Street Court, yesterday committed John, aged twelve, to the custody of the Gerry Society, on the charge of being a vagrant.

Mrs. Mooney was taken to the hospital, and her children were taken to the Gerry Society.

### SPANISH LOAN ALMOST PAID IN.

Contributors Send in Their Pesetas Regardless of Dates.

Washington, Nov. 30.—The Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Duke of Tetuan, has cabled the Spanish Legation as follows:

"The payment of the obligations of the Spanish interior loan, recently subscribed twice over, shows that the conditions of the sale were as follows: Ten per cent deposit of application; 40 per cent deposit on the 20th of November; 20 per cent deposit on the 15th of December; 20 per cent deposit on the 15th of January."

The dispatch states that, instead of awaiting the dates fixed for payment, the subscribers have already paid 95 per cent of the total amount, which is 400,000,000 pesetas (\$80,000,000). It is further explained in the Duke of Tetuan's telegram that the loan is issued at 93, and, therefore, pays an interest of only 5.13 per cent.

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### Crew Saved in the Breaches Buoy.

Washington, Nov. 30.—The schooner City of Philadelphia, bound from Charleston, S. C., for Philadelphia, with a cargo of phosphate and a crew of seven, stranded last night 200 yards off Little Island, Va., eight miles below the life-saving buoy in the breaches buoy.

Supreme Court Clerk Ehrlich Dead.

Aaron M. Ehrlich, a brother of the late Chief Justice Ehrlich, of the City Court, died on Sunday of aneurism of the heart, at the residence of his brother-in-law, Dr. Borkowitz, No. 882 Lexington avenue. Dr. Ehrlich was for many years a clerk in the Supreme Court.

### M'MILLIN, OUTSPOKEN FOR CUBA LIBRE.

Tennessee Congressman Says It Is Impossible at This Time to Forecast the President's Message.

It is impossible to forecast the President's message on the subject of Cuba. President Cleveland had to call a halt on England in Venezuela and reaffirm the Monroe doctrine. How far he may feel himself constrained by this policy of allowing no interference in the affairs of other nations on this continent, I cannot say, hence I cannot foretell his action.

I certainly think we should recognize the belligerent rights of the Cubans. I feel that they have evinced such spirit of freedom, such power, such energy, as entitle them to this recognition. Besides, they are fighting for liberty, for honor, for independence, and the United States—the greatest of republics—should give at least this justice.

I am ready to do this, or even recognize them outright, rather than see that bloody and disastrous war continue.

BENTON M'MILLIN,  
Representative from Tennessee.

### SPAIN PREPARING.

Continued from First Page.

for the woods are full of cattle, hogs and sweet potatoes. They will always have plenty to eat. They are armed with Remingtons, Spencers, Mousers, every variety of carbine and revolver, and all of them first rate, but their caliber vary, which is a terrible disadvantage. In war all cartridges ought to fit all guns of the same kind.

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### ON WHOSE HEAD.

Continued from First Page.

for him, having secured shelter and care for the little fellow with Mr. and Mrs. Gustav Zur Nieden, of No. 2848 First avenue, friends of mine since childhood. When I left the boy at the hospital he was fat, rosy, healthy, and as robust and happy a baby as could have been found in all New York. Imagine my feelings when he was given back to me. "Think to the extreme," he said, "that I had been so badly affected that he could hardly breathe, his eyes so badly inflamed that he was nearly blind, sick unto death, and in a condition approaching torpor. I took the child at once to the house of Mr. Zur Nieden, who is librarian in Schirmer's music store, on Union square, and gave him over to Mrs. Zur Nieden's care. This was about noon."

Found the Baby in Sad Condition.

"About dark I returned from downtown to see how the little man was getting along. I found him in a terrible condition. Mrs. Zur Nieden was greatly frightened and was about to send for a doctor. She said the baby, after doing awfully, had awakened and become frolic. She tried to feed him on condensed milk; the food on which he had been raised, but he was unable to retain any of it, and soon went into convulsions."

"I wrapped baby in blankets and took him at once to the Presbyterian Hospital. They couldn't take the little sufferer there, however, as the child was so badly affected, but Dr. Kovenow, the attending house physician, after examining the baby, gave me a note to the Nursery and Child's Hospital, Lexington Avenue. I went there, full there, however, and I received the same answer at the German Hospital. The doctors just looked at the apparently dying baby, and all made the same remark: 'He was about 10 o'clock that I arrived at Mount Sinai Hospital. I was in despair, for I feared the baby would die in my arms. Superintendent Minzesheimer, who I soon heard the report of the house physician that he ordered my baby admitted.'

"For fifty days the little fellow had the best treatment and nursing that science could give, but nothing could repair the effects of the two weeks' care he had received while in the city institution in Rad-dall's Island. I kept all knowledge of Otto's condition from my wife, for she was recovering slowly. But when we found that the baby was taken to the task of nursing at Mount Sinai the little fellow was dying. I had to tell her, and to arrange for the child's burial."

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### GLASS TRUST STILL LIVES.

Western Manufacturers Meet in Indianapolis and Renew Their Agreement.

Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 30.—The Glass Manufacturers' Association met here at the Deussen Hotel to-day, and forty-nine factories, located in Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania, were represented.

H. Sellers McKee, of Pittsburg, president of the association, denied emphatically that the Glass Trust has collapsed. He said:

"We organized fourteen months ago, to run until December 1, 1896. Our agreement, therefore, expires to-morrow, and we are here simply to make arrangements for renewing that agreement. The wage schedule has been arranged and the factories agreed to start on the 1st of December. We will renew our agreement, and factories will start up December 15, as agreed."

## CUBA TAKES THE CITY OF GUAYMARO.

### Siege Lasting Twelve Days Ends in Victory for Cuban Forces.

Forts Dismantled, the Spanish Commander and Many of His Men Killed.

Over \$20,000 in Gold Seized, Besides Rifles, Ammunition, Provisions and Clothing.

PRISONERS TREATED HUMANELY.

Junta Receives News of This Victory of October 24, and Also of Other Successes in the East.

The office of the Cuban Junta at No. 56 New street was crowded with patriots yesterday, who heard that important news of additional victories over Spanish arms had arrived from the field. President Tomas Estrada Palma had received a packet of letters which were conveyed to him by a special emissary.

Of victories upward of six were described, the most important of which was the wresting from the Spanish soldiers of the City of Guaymaro in the Province of Puerto Principe. The communications were written by a Lieutenant of General Calisto Garcia at his dictation.

Garcia is the commander of the Cuban army of the Oriente. He had immediate forces, he said, crossed the border from the Province of Santiago de Cuba on October 10. With 4,000 men he commenced, on the second day thereafter, a determined attack upon the City of Guaymaro. Outside of Puerto Principe itself, this place is considered one of the most important in the entire province.

### CITY WELL FORTIFIED.

An advance guard reported that the city had sixteen forts surrounding it and was defended by a garrison of 1,000 men. The forts were supplied with heavy cannon and a number of sharpshooters were concealed in the towers. Garcia made a demonstration to the eastward of the city and sent large detachments of his men to make attacks at two other quarters. The garrison assembled almost to a man to beat off Garcia's command. A volley of lead was sent into the nearest forts. This was the signal for attack by the other forces.

The roaring of cannon and the crack of Mauser rifles succeeded. A shell was thrown into the heart of the city and exploded in one of the main streets, causing consternation among the troops.

The taking of the city, however, proved a more difficult matter than was calculated upon. The Spaniards were well entrenched. Garcia's approach, had thrown up breastworks and dug trenches, which made quick advance difficult and dangerous. The siege lasted five days, during which time the forts were dismantled and many of the garrison killed. The insurgent troops were held in the adjoining woods and suffered little loss.

### SPANIARDS SURRENDER.

On October 24 the Spanish commander was killed, and on the evening of the same day the captain who took his place surrendered. Many of the Spaniards had escaped, but 250 of them were found in the city when General Calisto Garcia and his officers there were the captain, four lieutenants, eight sergeants, sixteen corporals and one physician. The body was very satisfactory. The Spaniards were in gold, silver, 25,000 Manner rifles, 100,000 rounds of ammunition, sixteen pack mules, medicines, food, and a large quantity of provisions and clothing.

The officers were all disarmed, and in accordance with the rule of the new Cuban Republic, were released. The Spaniards, soldiers, at their own request, were set to work on the farms in possession of the insurgents.

Other letters told of the destruction by General Torres of several Spanish guerrilla bands at Mayaguez in the Province of Santiago de Cuba, and of the victories by General Torres at the Province of Pinar del Rio, between the Cauba River and Bayamo. These are the first authentic records received for the capture of the city of Guaymaro. General Calisto Garcia is believed that Garcia has since attacked the City of Puerto Principe, the Capital of the province. Guaymaro is said to have a population of about 4,000.

### PASTOR AND FLOCK SAD.

They Sue Sanders & Co., Bankers and Brokers, On a Charge of Aiding to Swindle Them.

Attorney Henry A. Doellinger, of No. 772 Broadway, Brooklyn, began proceedings yesterday in the New York City Court against Sanders & Co., bankers and brokers, of No. 212 Broadway, New York, in behalf of Rev. L. B. Braun, of Steubenville, Pa., and nearly all the members of his congregation. They are the firm of aiding a gigantic swindling scheme.

Pastor Braun's communion is known as an Independent German-Lutheran, and is mainly composed of thrifty workmen.

There appeared in Steubenville, last March, an elegantly dressed man, who could be taken for an Austrian or Hungarian, as it suited his fancy. He was known by the name of Anton Mueller. He had little difficulty in gaining the confidence of the congregation. He was a pastor alone was suspicious, but his good will and cash were obtained.

"Here Mueller introduced himself as the agent of the banking firm of Edward Jones & Co. of Broadway, near Fulton street, New York. He offered for sale contracts for bonds, and as it was dangerous to carry the bonds with him, he told his victims that they were in a large safety vault on Broadway. The contracts mentioned were bonds of the French, Serbian, Italian, Hungarian and Austrian governments. From Sanders & Co. the dominion says he received the following telegram in reply to his brief inquiry:

"Our agent, Mr. Henry Mueller, is a trustworthy man, and anything you may buy of him will be delivered to you on demand. The firm is well known. We refer to the following clerical: Rev. B. Deminski, of Hazleton, Pa.; Rev. Bishop Gramsciewicz, of Nauvoo, Ill.; Rev. A. K. Edwards, of Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Our customers belong to the ministerial profession, and we are proud of such a clientele."

It is said that on the strength of this letter the wary Austro-Hungarian collected more than \$2,000 in Steubenville alone.

After Mueller introduced himself as the agent of the banking firm of Edward Jones & Co. of Broadway, near Fulton street, New York. He offered for sale contracts for bonds, and as it was dangerous to carry the bonds with him, he told his victims that they were in a large safety vault on Broadway. The contracts mentioned were bonds of the French, Serbian, Italian, Hungarian and Austrian governments. From Sanders & Co. the dominion says he received the following telegram in reply to his brief inquiry:

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